PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume III. SATURDAY, May 9, 1795. Number 453

Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.

All perſons holding Certifi-
cates for FORAGE or SUPPLIES furniſhed the QUARTER-MASTER DEPARTMENT of General [illegible] are deſired to produce them to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement by the 20th inſtant.

MATTHEW ERNEST.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

NOTICE is given that Leonard Read, Levi and Nathaniel Porter, and Patrick Dolan, have made their eſcape from under guard, in their way to Bedford jail, by a commitment from under the hand and ſeal of Adam Miller, Eſquire. Whoever takes up the ſaid perſons and delivers them to the ſubſcribers, or to the keeper of Bedford jail, ſhall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN KIERTZ,
JACOB HOOBER,
PETER H. GLASNER.

Berlin, April 27, 1795.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living in German townſhip, Fayette county, a brown MARE, with a ſtar and ſnip, and brand-ed C. On the buttock and ſhoulder, ſhod before, 7 years old, and a natural trotter. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid to any perſon who will deliver ſaid Mare to

JOHN MOORE.

April 5, 1795.

Whereas my wife Suſannah
has elaped from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe, I do hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring her, or truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

JAMES BRADY.

April 25, 1795.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

SNAP,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers, oppoſite Pittſburgh, at the rate of three dollars the ſeaſon and one buſhel of oats—Snap is a beautiful dark brown, full ſixteen hands high, ſeven years old.

SNAP was got by the noted full bred Horſe Counſellor; Snap's dam was got by the famous imported horſe Loſty—Snap is ſeven eights blooded, well calculated for either ſaddle or draft. It is needleſs to ſay any thing more by way of advertiſement in his favour as the juſtneſs of his make, ſtrength and agility, is ſufficient to recommend him.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

April 30, 1795.

Whereas there is a demand of
one hundred and ſixty pounds ten ſhillings and [illegible] pence, by the executors of William Drummond againſt the land in the poſſeſſion of the heir of William Drummond, viz. Alexander Drummond, and for which the land is liable, this is a notice to any perſon who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe.

WILLIAM LEA,
MARGARET KERR, late
MARGARET DRUMMOND.

April 11, 1795.

[illegible]me into the incloſure of
the ſubſcriber, living in German townſhip, [illegible] county, ſome time laſt fall, two [illegible], one red and white, the near ear [illegible] the other red and white, no mark. [illegible]mers are deſired to come, prove [illegible]y, pay charges, and take them away.

ABRAHAM STEWART.

[illegible] 1795.

TO BE LET,

For ſuch a Term as may be agreed on, and poſſeſſion given immediately.

THE FARM lately occupied by Ralph Nailor, adjoining lands of the ſubſcriber, on the bank of the Monongahela river, within half a mile of M'Farlane's ferry—There is on ſaid farm 20 acres of firſt rate river bottom land alſo 20 acres of freſh upland, the whole of which is in good order for ſpring or fall grain, with 5 or 6 acres of meadow under good fence, a good dwelling houſe, ſtable and barn. Alſo to be let, a convenient dwelling houſe, with a kitchen and ſtore-houſe, on the bank of ſaid river, within 300 yards of my own dwelling houſe, very convenient for the reſidence of a merchant or trades man. For further particulars apply on the premiſes to

WILLIAM NAILOR.

April 13, 1795.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Union Town, April 1, 1795.

CAPTAIN William Bullet, in the Virginia line; George Calegban, near Union Town; James Crawford, Monongahela; Randolph Freeman, near Union Town; Hugh Hall, John Hart, Robert Johnſton, care of Henry Lewis, Frederick Town; John Lance, Fayette county; Samuel M'Farland, Redſtone Old Fort; Benjamin Moſby, ſoldier; William Taylor, care of Robert Jackman.

Came to the plantation of
John Barns on Robinſon's Run, about the firſt of Auguſt laſt, a bay Filley, 3 years old, about 13 hands, paces and trots, branded with a ſtirrup on the left ſhoulder, a little white on her off hind foot, black mane and tail, her mane hangs to the left ſide. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away from Samuel Jeffries Mill on Montour's Run.

JOHN KELSO

April 11, 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave his note payable to George Tittle of Weſtmoreland County, for the ſum of 61l. payable on the 1ſt of January 1796, being the price of a horſe I purchaſed of him, in which I was impoſed upon, he being unſound at the time of the ſale. I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid note, as I will not pay the ſame unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM CLARK.

April 20, 1795.

Whereas the ſubſcriber gave
ſix bonds to Alexander Robb, bearing date the 21ſt day of March, 1794, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his contract with me.

WILLIAM ALTMAN.

Weſtmoreland county, Huntington townſhip, April 17, 1795.

The Elegant HORSE

Golden Farmer,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, on the Waſhingtoa road, near M'Kee's ferry, the third week in April, then the week following at the ſtable of Mr. Robert Johnſon, Plumb townſhip, county aforeſaid, near 'Squire M'Kee's, and ſo to be removed week about to the firſt day of July next, at the low rate of 17ſ6 the ſeaſon, and one buſhel of oats, one pound fifteen ſhillings for enſuring a colt and one buſhel of oats, 7ſ6 the ſingle leap. Country produce will be taken in payment, wheat at 4ſ. and rye at 3ſ. per buſhel, if delivered at John Small's mill, John Neel's mill, or James Myers's mill, by the firſt day of November next.

GOLDEN FARMER is a beautiful grey, full 16 hands high, proportionably built, 7 years old this ſpring, fit for either ſaddle or geers, was bred on the ſouth branch of Patowmack; his ſire was the well known horſe called the Dove, his dam was an imported dray mare; his figure and appearance is ſufficient to recommend him. Any gentleman inclining to bring their mares to him the greateſt attention ſhall be paid by

WILLIAM HUEY.

April 14, 1795.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legions, and Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for eſtabliſhing a Permanent Peace with all the Indian Tribes north-weſt of the Ohio.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I the ſaid Plenipotentiary, in virtue of the powers and authority in me veſted, have entered into certain preliminary articles, with the following tribes and nations of Indians, viz.—The *Wyandots, Chippawas, Ottawas, Potawatamies, Miamis, Shawaneſe* and *Delawares*, for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, and for the mutual ſurrender of all priſoners of every deſcription; as well as for holding a general Treaty, for ſettling all cauſes of controverſy, and for eſtabliſhing a permanent Peace between the United States, and the aforeſaid tribes of Indians, on or about the 15th day of June next.

Wherefore, I do hereby, in the name of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, prohibit and forbid, all and every perſon and perſons, from killing, inſulting or injuring any Indian or Indians, belonging to the aforeſaid tribes or nations, or either of them (unleſs in their own defence) And I do hereby, alſo forbid any party or parties, citizens of the United States, or either of them, from entering the Indian country north-weſt of the Ohio, with hoſtile intentions, (without permiſſion from proper authority firſt obtained) between this period and the end of the pending Treaty, as they will anſwer a contrary conduct at their peril.

And to the end that the Treaty may be carried into complete effect, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary articles, the ſaid Plenipotentiary enjoins all and every perſon and perſons having in his or her poſſeſſion any Indian priſoners belonging to thoſe or either of thoſe nations, to deliver them, and each of them, at this place, on or before the ſaid fifteenth day of June next, and for which reaſonable expences will be allowed by the public.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at HEAD-QUARTERS, GREENVILLE, this twenty-ſecond day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

W. H HARRISON, Aid-de-Camp.

A true copy from the original, ſent me by the Commander in Chief.

THOMAS BUTLER,
Lt. Col. Comdt.

Fort Fayette, April 17, 1795.

TO STEPHEN SORROWFUL.

See how ſhe rolls her charming eyes in ſpite,
And looks delightfully with all her might.

DR. YOUNG.

BEING poſſeſſed of a moſt tender, ſympathetic and compaſſionate heart, contracted from a long wearſome ſervitude, in the thorny ſchool of adverſity, it will not be thought unaccountable that I ſhould feel moſt poignantly for thoſe of my fellow-creatures, under the preſſure of real or imaginary diſtreſſes. The original cauſe of my unremitted affliction is a natural one; a cauſe which will be very univerſally felt and recognized. Numberleſs perſons daily groan under this almoſt inſupportable burden,—it is more than EGYPTIAN BONDAGE. In fine, *Mr. Sorrowful*, that which daſh's from my taſte, the cup of joy, and replenilhes the bowl with inceſſant draughts of rankling venom, is the very thing you ſo pitiouſly lament your bereavement of a——— WIFE!

To alleviate the diſtreſs and miſfortunes of others, is a duty incumbent on all—this conſideration alone has dictated theſe curſory remarks—I fondly flatter myſelf, after a careful reviſal, you will have leſs cauſe of complaint: Nay, my precipice more terrific than the o'erwhelming one which cruelly immerſes your friendly monitor—Liſten then to my artleſs tale—

Never, perhaps did a fortunate voyager commence his career in life, with better proſpects, than myſelf. Poſſeſſing a full competency of eath, a good perſon, an excellent conſtitution, a liberal education, and a benevolent heart attuned to the ſoft vibrations of melting ſenſibility, I fondly anticipated many happy years. An inveterate enemy to celibacy, and a zealous advocate to the matrimonial life, I ſoon attached myſelf to Lucilla, a young lady of moderate circumſtances, but apparently poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment neceſſary to enſure perma[illegible] felicity. I minutely ſcrittinized her te[illegible] and diſpoſition, for along time, and ima[illegible] ed myſelf perfectly ſecure in her a[illegible] ble qualities. Our marriage ſoon was conſummated with joyous feſti[illegible] This was the fatal exordium to my ſucce[illegible] ing woes. My boa[illegible] neſs fled away, like [illegible] fore the ſun: Diſc[illegible] Before marriage, I th[illegible] her all that we believe in [illegible]

Amazing brightneſs, purity and truth,
Eternal joy, and everlaſting love!"

This fair daughter of Eve, triumpha[illegible] caſt off the maſk of deception; for you know, friend Sorrowful, ſhe had all a[illegible] perſonated another character. And inde[illegible] defy any actreſs of them all, to perſona[illegible] foreign character more to the life. I i[illegible] nioully allow my loving help-mate credi[illegible] this.—Thoſe inviſible ſmiles which I ha[illegible] often contemplated with extacy, where [illegible] converted to "frowns terrific," unleſs deed ſome favour was wanted, and then relapſed into the faſcinating ſyren. But [illegible] ſuch a devil of a dance I have been led—eternal round of unmeaning viſits complet[illegible] obliterated every care for myſelf or famil[illegible] Diſſipation and levity abſorbs her whol[illegible] tention. The moſt friendly and impaſſio[illegible] remonſtrances are every anſwer by a laugh ridicule, or ſhafts of violent upbraidi[illegible] Vociferous acclamations, as from Bo[illegible] cave, drown my fruitleſs petitions. An[illegible] am compelled under the moſt repeated p[illegible] vocations to ſit quietly under a torrent unmerited abuſe. She conſtantly prefers company of a powdered coxcomb, to min[illegible] and my reſt is continually interrupted by [illegible] late, or rather early returns from nocturn[illegible] revelry. My children too, in imitation their *pious mother*, reject all reſtrains of pat[illegible] nal authority, and they incontinently plun[illegible] into the vortex of ruin. How would "[illegible] pure invocations of ſuch children avail y[illegible] in your dying hour." And yet I have p[illegible] every attention to their morals.—"Her [illegible] ſons would have been my harbour in t[illegible] ſtorm of life." Yet, verily ſuch a harbour that of Jerimie, reſtleſs with turbulent a[illegible] contending billows— where ſhips wreſt[illegible] from their moorings, are whirled into t[illegible] ſtormy ocean and conſigned to the mercy the winds and waves.

Some happy matches undoubtedly the[illegible] are; but a happy *two in one*, is certainly *rare as is in terris*. Be happy then good M[illegible] Batchelor in your ſituation, nor ſeek to au[illegible] ment inevitable evils. I ſhall conclude wi[illegible] a few lines in points.

"To make yourſelf thrice miſerable thro' li[illegible]
The way is ſhort, bare or fora wife,
Put off all manhood, flatter, cringe and creep,
Deny, proteſt, and learn yourſelf to weep,
Then join for life—here ends the ſecond rous te[illegible]
Both married man can well declare the reſt.

A MARRIED MA[illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *February 26.*

THE king of Poland has probably take[illegible] leave of his capital for ever. He le[illegible] Warſaw on the 5th ultimo.

A few days before the Dutch veſſel with flag of truce, lately arrived at Harwich, [illegible] Helvoet, it was publicly notified at [illegible] Hague, Amſterdam, and other towns, t[illegible] whoever wiſhed to ſend letters to Englan[illegible] ought to deliver them at the Poſt Office u[illegible] ſealed. At this office they were ſealed [illegible] with the ſeal of the province of Holland, [illegible] preſenting a lion.

Letters from Hamburgh inform us, tha[illegible] in the electorate of Hanover, the conſcrip[illegible] on of militaire, or recruſition, has been ca[illegible] ried to an extent which was never beſo[illegible] known in Germany. Every individual ab[illegible] to bear arms is ſummoned to appear.

The conventional army, which attempte[illegible] the ſiege of Mentz, has ſuſtained an immen[illegible] loſs through deſertion. The deſerters we[illegible] eager to enliſt in the corps which wear th[illegible] white cockade; but the Auſtrians and Pru[illegible] ſians prevented them from doing ſo, by e[illegible] rolling them among their own troops. Th[illegible] regiment of Murray, only, has received 70[illegible] of them.

The Mayor of Amſterdam, Citizen VI[illegible] CHER, one of the moſt zealous leaders o[illegible] the revolution attempted in the year 178[illegible] at which time he loſt his place as penſionar[illegible] of Amſterdam, has ordered the following in[illegible] ſcription, in large letters, to be put ove[illegible] every entrance of all the churches [illegible] that place—GOD IS HERE ADORED—CIT[illegible] ZEN, WHOSOEVER THOU ART, DO NOT DI[illegible] TURB HIS WORSHIP.

General JOURDAN seems to have taken up his present position between Maestricht and Nimeguen, for no other reason than that his army may form a second line to that of General PICHEGRU; and both be able to support each other in case of need against the Prussian force, which is to act in Prussian Guelderland; and, perhaps, to penetrate into Holland, for the re establishment of the Dutch constitution, guaranteed by the king of Prussia in several treaties.

On Wednesday the grand fleet under earl Howe, anchored at Spithead, after having seen the valuable convoys that sailed under its protection, safe to a certain latitude.—During this short cruize they only took a French brig of war, which they have brought in with them.

The head-quarters of the British army are at Osnaburgh.

Above 150,000 Austrians are already pouring down from all quarters on the banks of the Rhine, which will be shortly reinforced with 50,[illegible]

The A[illegible], of 44 guns, Capt. Buller, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Cadiz, having on board upwards of one million and an half of money.

The Houlbrook, Hughes, from Philadelphia, has arrived at Dover. She landed near 2000 Ship Letters.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter, messenger, arrived from the army. Head-Quarters remained at Osnaburgh. It was reported an action had taken place between the Prussians and the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

PORTSMOUNTH, *February 25.*

The grand fleet which has returned here consists of 33 sail of the line and 12 frigates. They convoyed the outward bound merchant fleet, consisting of 395 sail to the westward of Cape Finistere; when admiral Parker, with the squadron under his command, took charge of the ships for the West-Indies; and the Blenheim of 98 guns, and Bombay Castle of 74 guns, took charge of the Mediterranean ships, in order to convoy them to their respective places of destination.

PARIS.

REPORT,

Made to the National Convention, on the subject of PEACE.

Boissy d'Anglas spoke to the order of the day, and made a detailed report on the situation of this vast empire, its relation with other people of Europe, and the true interest of the latter with respect to France.

"The moment draws near," said he, "when Europe, exhausted and humbled, will be obliged to sue for peace, when all the courts interested in the continuation of the war, but unable to support it, will endeavour to represent you as the authors of all the calamities of war, if peace is not restored to this continent. You will expose your designs with candor, and refute with energy the atrocious inculpations your enemies intend to brand you with.

"The formal ceremonies of an insidious policy will give way to the frankness and energetical simplicity of the people. Despots formed a league against us, ministers planned our destruction, the armies of Europe formed but one immense host, and moved like an impetuous torrent against us: but the intrepidity of the regenerated French in repulsing those foreign hordes, has proved that we are worthy of being free. The dream of conquering Republicans is over; they endeavour to calumniate us. We has no longer any thing to dread from the fury of kings. Their rage is a sign of impotence; their valiant troops are every where put to flight; the rights of nations, their opinions will always be sacred in our eyes; however we cannot suffer our intentions to be calumniated.

"The nations of Europe have groaned under the weight of taxes and famine these two years. Kings induce them to believe that we alone are averse to peace; that thirsty after [illegible] nothing [illegible]ps pull off [illegible]d tyrants [illegible]e that we [illegible], though [illegible] a peace [illegible]ut let us [illegible]ut negotiate [illegible]pend the [illegible] it is now [illegible]rt into Holl[illegible] the Seven Provinces [illegible]d spend in taking a review of those countries; it is now in the midst of successes and victories, that we offer the olive branch to our enemies.

"The low cunning of Austria, the pride of Russia and the eccentric ambition of England, have spread misery and destruction all over the world. It is to them we owe all the calamities under which Europe now labors. The policy of Vienna has long since been unveiled. The partition of Poland, the invasion, and afterwards the proposed exchange of Batavia, the war against the Ottoman Porte, have sufficiently disclosed the ambitious views of Austria: aggrandizement is the constant object of its solicitude. Leopold persuaded the powers of Europe to join against us; he hoped to detach Alsace and Lorraine from France; what good have all these intrigues produced for Austria? Francis sees his formidable armies destroyed, his finances exhaust, his credit annihilated, his artillery taken, and the reputation of his best generals vanished. He would be glad to make peace, because he is unable to continue the war.

"Prussia must at least see on which side good faith is to be met with—Frederick William, acquainted with the real projects of Austria, will be eager to abandon a league which threatens the existence of his kingdom.

"No other choice remains to Spain, but to sue for peace, or to partake the fate of Holland.

"Let the powers of Europe open their eyes; let them consider the dangers they are threatened with by Russia and England: Russia covets the sovereignty over the earth, and Albion over the seas. Both powers have adroitly received every opportunity to aggrandize themselves; they marched like giants to the proposed aim; but French valor sets bounds to their ambitious projects, else liberty would have been lost forever in Europe.

"Those bold conquerers who subjugated the different people of Europe, did not come from the northern deserts! Russia for sixty years back follows the same track; she civilized her savage tribes, divided Poland, conquered the Crimea, threatened Greece, enchained the Caucesus, frightened Constantinople, dictated laws to Persia, humbled the emperor of China, and has now enslaved the rest of Poland, in order to open a passage into Germany.

"Brave Danes and Swedes, the course of the Russian torrent is directed against you. Attilla, the scourge of mankind, appears again at the head of ferocious hordes. Your independence is lost, if you do not frustrate the sinister projects of Catharine against your countries; your interest commands you to join us in order to oppose an impenetrable dyke to that destructive torrent.

"The British government insulted first our ambassador, and accused us afterwards of having provoked the wars. They charge us with intolerance, and take up arms in favor of superstition, in order to force us to become fanatics. They speak of our ambition, and snatch greedily after the defiled diadem of Corsica, presented by a vile hand or traitors. They pretend us eager for new conquests and seize themselves on our islands, leave no part of the world undisturbed whenever perfidy can open them a port, or bribery procure a spot of land. They say that we attacked the independence of all nations, and they have at the same time employed every possible means in order to force Genoa, Venice and Sweden to break a wise neutrality. They have encouraged, persuaded the Poles to begin a revolution, and abandon them with an unparalled perfidy to the vengeance of the Russian Empress.

"Wavering Spaniards! what is it you wait for? decide! do not you see haughty England plundering your galleons, giving laws to Mexico, exulting over your feebleness from the top of Gibraltar's rock? Listen to the accents of truth, and appreciate the calumnies dreaded against us. Abandon the British to their own forces; Pitt affects a good countenance, because he is afraid of peace. Leave to France alone the care of taking vengeance on those tyrants of both hemispheres:—What is it you fear? The French people are too great, too powerful to take any advantage by perfidy.

"Our past dangers, our present victories, the necessity of fortifying ourselves against a new league, which might endanger our liberty, the right to indemnify ourselves for our multiplied losses and numerous services, obliged us to extend our frontiers, to chuse large streams, steep mountains and the ocean for boundary, in order to protect the republic before hand for many centuries, against any project of invasion on the part of our enemies.

"They pretend in vain that our government being only provisional, it cannot be expected to treat with us in a solid manner.

"Our government is the plenipotentiary appointed by the mass of the French people, to terminate the revolution and the war. Has there ever been an ambassador invested with more ample powers? Peace concluded by us must be more solid, because it will be the result of the wish of all Frenchmen. Our government is the will of the nation; Justice is our strength; Humanity is the basis of our principles; and our guarantee is the loyalty and courage of a great people that will be free.

"Examine that government: it has released the prisoners, encouraged industry, revived commerce, protected the arts, made justice the order of the day, in the interior of the republic, and victory on the frontiers.

"And you dare still to doubt, whether a nation that knows how to conquer, be able to negociate."

This report was often interrupted by the most lively applauses, and was ordered to be printed.

American Occurrences.

NORFOLK, *April 11.*

The schooner Beaufort, arrived at Baltimore on Monday last from Hispaniola, she had a remarkable short passage, being only 7 days from the time she left Crooked Island until she arrived in the bason. The mate informs, that General Rigaud had landed at Arquain, with an army of [illegible],000 men and a formidable train of artillery, and immediately proceeded on his march against Port-au-Prince. The particulars had not transpired when the Beaufort sailed; but as the army was well supplied with every thing necessary for a vigorous attack, and the men in the best health and spirits no doubt was entertained of their success.

ALEXANDRIA, *April 14.*

On Saturday last arrived in this port a boat navigated by Captain Meek and four hands, which took in a load of 105 barrels of flour at the foot of the Great Falls, from whence it proceeded down the river to the locks, constructed at the Little Falls, which were passed in the space of fifteen minutes, with the greatest security,—The locks were found to be perfectly safe, and to answer the most sanguine expectations. The captain after passing these locks, continued his route to this port, by which he has entirely removed an idea, adopted by many, that the boats constructed for the navigation of the upper river, could not stand the swells in the side water, where the river expanded, especially if any wind prevailed. On that day, particularly in the fore part of it, there was a stiff gale from the northward.—Upon this event the editor congratulates his fellow citizens in general, and those of this town in particular, as it is now clearly demonstrated that the products of the upper part of the country can be brought with security to their market.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 25.*

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Cadiz to his friend in this city, dated February 25, 1795—by a ship arrived at New York.

"Muley Soliman who is acknowledged as emperor by the northern provinces of Barbary, has lately fitted out two small xebeques to cruize in the ocean. A respectable friend in Sallee assures us they have orders to intercept American vessels, but they have not yet been able to get out of the Streights on account of stormy weather. The Algerines do not venture to the northward, it is however to be hoped something will be soon done to check those pirates.

"Our friend at Sallee informs us that Muley Soliman's object is to compel America to send him a consul who shall acknowledge him as the lawful sovereign, which several European powers have already done."

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant in Lisbon, dated 20th April, 1795, to his friend in this city.

"I herein enclose you extracts of letters respecting the Moors, which, should they have orders to capture American vessels, will have a tendency to raise the price of wines and fruits from Spain, &c. I have this day received a letter from Messrs. Morris and John Roberts of Cadiz, dated 4th March, wherein they say, "Your brig sailed yesterday, and we hope will escape falling into the hands of the Moorish cruizers, which we are advised, have orders to detain all American vessels.

BOSTON,

Saturday, 18th April, 1795.

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

An obliging correspondent has favored us with the following extracts of letters, dated Gibraltar, 5th of February, 1795.

Gentlemen,

"I have just received from Muley Soliman a letter, full of pacific dispositions towards the United States—two of his half galleys passed this bay to the eastward on Monday last, but whether they mean to act hostily against any nation, we do not well known.

"JAMES SIMPSON.

"Messrs. John Barkeley & Son."

Gibraltar, 12th February, 1795.

"Dear Sir,

"On Thirsday evening we had the unpleasant news of an English brig having been carried into Tangiers by one of Muley Soliman's cruizers, on suspicion of being American—The emperor has now declared his orders to the captains of his cruizers, of course, we do not know, to a certainty, what nations they are authorised to act against, but from this circumstance, I consider it necessary to caution the masters of all our vessels, to be extremely careful to avoid them.

"JAMES SIMPSON.

"To Edward Church, Esq. Lisbon."

"The American captain who inclosed the above to his owner, subjoins, "Should the Moors really be out against the Americans, he should be sorry to proceed from Lisbon to Cadiz; but he hopes to hear farther on this subject by return of post."

[The vessel mentioned was the Fox, of Poole, and carried in on account of some apparent irregularity in the pass.]

SIR,

INCLOSED you will receive a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State, dated the 16th instant; in which he communicates the request of the President of the United States "that whenever, a fleet, squadron, or ship, of any Belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence," will cause to be notified to the Commander thereof, that the President deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of reparation will be urged upon their Government for prizes, which may be made in consequence thereof." You will be pleased, Sir, to pay strict attention to the object of the President's requests; and if you shall at any time ascertain the case to which it refers, you will communicate their circumstances, without delay to me, or in my absence to the Secretary of State, that the necessary measures may be pursued for procuring a redress of the grievance.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 20th April, 1795.

To *Nathaniel Falconer, Esquire,*
Master Warden. &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

Department of State, April 16th, 1795.

SIR,

AS it is contrary to the law of Nations, that any of the Belligerent Powers should commit hostility on the waters, which are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; so ought not the ships of war, belonging to any Belligerent Power, to take station in those waters in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence. I do myself the honor, therefore, of requesting of your Excellency, in the name of the President of the United States, that as often as a fleet, squadron, or ship of any Belligerent Nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, you will cause to be notified to the Commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their Government, for prizes, which may be made in consequence thereof. A standing order to this effect, may probably be advantageously placed in the hands of some confidential officer of the militia;—and I must entreat you to instruct him to write by the mail to this Department, immediately upon the happening of any case of the kind.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient Servant,

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania.

A true Copy.

James Trimble, Dep. Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, May 9.

A friend to mankind is happy in having it in his power to inform the friends to virtue and good order, that the Presbyterian clergy of this country have taken measures to purge the church of those corrupt members who have been active in the late insurrection. Should other denominations of christians take similar measures with criminals in their connection; it might have a happy effect in healing the wounds which religion has received, and in restoring peace and order to our country. The following is an extract, which I have procured from the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery, convened at Rehobeth, in the Forks of Yough, April 22d, 1795.

"On motion, Resolved, That if any of those persons who, during the late disturbances, had an active hand in burning property, robbing the mail, and destroying the official papers of the officers of government, shall apply for distinguishing privileges in our church, they shall not be admitted until they give satisfactory evidence of their repentance.—And the Presbytery did, and hereby do declare their hearty disapprobation of all riotous, illegal, and unconstitutional combinations against the government, the laws, or the officers of government."

The Presbytery of Ohio, convened at Pigeon creek, April 29, 1795, unanimously adopted the same resolution, and added the following recommendation—"And we do, in the most earnest and importunate manner, recommend to and enjoin it upon all the people under our care, to be subject to all magistrates and lawful authority."

FROM THE INDEPENDENT GAZETEER.

Mr. Oswald,

THE *wisdom* and *policy* of our administration have been an endless theme of panygeric among a certain description of characters among us. The proclamation of neutrality, that instrument which was to work wonders, has received the encomiums of every *Englishman* in our country, and scarcely a man, who had been unfriendly to the American revolution, but found in it matter for wonder and admiration. Events have proved its impolicy, as well as circumstances its unconstitutionality. Were the United States in a state of war or peace when it was issued? One of the two states must necessarily have existed, for an intermediate state can only exist among nations who are only at war. If we were in a state of war, Congress only could make peace; if in a state of peace, Congress could declare war, consistently with the constitution. Did this assumption of power to do homage to Great Britain, beget greater security? or was it

General JOURDAN seems to have taken up his present position between Maestricht and Nimeguen, for no other reason than that his army may form a second line to that of General PICHEGRU; and both be able to support each other in case of need against the Prussian force, which is to act in Prussian Guelderland; and, perhaps, to penetrate into Holland, for the re-establishment of the Dutch constitution, guaranteed by the king of Prussia in several treaties.

On Wednesday the grand fleet under earl Howe, anchored at Spithead, after having seen the valuable convoys that sailed under its protection, safe to a certain latitude.—During this short cruize they only took a French brig of war, which they have brought in with them.

The head-quarters of the British army are at Osnaburgh.

Above 150,000 Austrians are already pouring down from all quarters on the banks of the Rhine, which will be shortly reinforced with 50,000

The Active frigate, of 44 guns, Capt. Bullen, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Cadiz, having on board upwards of one million and an half of money.

The Houlbrook, Hughes, from Philadelphia, has arrived at Dover. She landed near 2000 Ship Letters.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter, messenger, arrived from the army. Head-Quarters remained at Osnaburgh. It was reported an action had taken place between the Prussians and the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

PORTSMOUNTH, *February 25.*

The grand fleet which has returned here consists of 33 sail of the line and 12 frigates. They convoyed the outward bound merchant fleet, consisting of 395 sail to the westward of Cape Finistere; when admiral Parker, with the squadron under his command, took charge of the ships for the West-Indies; and the Blenheim of 98 guns, and Bombay Castle of 74 guns, took charge of the Mediterranean ships, in order to convoy them to their respective places of destination.

PARIS.

REPORT,

Made to the National Convention, on the subject of PEACE.

Boissy d'Anglas spoke to the order of the day, and made a detailed report on the situation of this vast empire, its relation with other people of Europe, and the true interest of the latter with respect to France.

"The moment draws near," said he, "when Europe, exhausted and humbled, will be obliged to sue for peace, when all the courts interested in the continuation of the war, but unable to support it, will endeavour to represent you as the authors of all the calamities of war, if peace is not restored to this continent. You will expose your designs with candor, and refute with energy the artificious imputations your enemies intend to brand you with.

"The formal ceremonies of an insidious policy will give way to the frankness and energetical simplicity of free people. Despots formed a league against us, ministers planned our destruction, the armies of Europe formed but one vast house-hold, and rushed like an impetuous torrent against us: but the intrepidity of the regenerated French in repulsing those foreign hordes, has proved that we are worthy of being free. The dream of conquering Republicans is over; they endeavour to calumniate us. We has no longer any thing to dread from the fury of kings. Their rage is a sign of impotence; their vilest troops are every where put to flight; the rights of nations, their opinions will always be sacred in our eyes; however we cannot suffer our intentions to be calumniated.

"The nations of Europe have groaned under the weight of taxes and famine these two years. Kings induce them to believe that we alone are averse to peace, that thirsty after nothing

[illegible] pull off
[illegible] tyrants
[illegible] that we
[illegible], though
[illegible] a peace
[illegible] but let us
[illegible] negotiate
[illegible] read the
[illegible] it is now
[illegible] wi
Holl[illegible] put into
Prov[illegible] e Seven
[illegible] d spend
in taki[illegible] view of those countries; it is now in the midst of successes and victories, that we offer the olive branch to our enemies.

"The low cunning of Austria, the pride of Russia and the eccentric ambition of England, have spread misery and destruction all over the world. It is to them we owe all the calamities under which Europe now labors. The policy of Vienna has long since been unveiled. The partition of Poland, the invasion, and afterwards the proposed exchange of Batavia, the war against the Ottoman Porte, have sufficiently disclosed the ambitious views of Austria: aggrandizement is the constant object of its solicitude. Leopold persuaded the powers of Europe to join against us; he hoped to detach Alsace and Lorraine from France; what good have all these intrigues produced for Austria? Francis sees his formidable armies destroyed, his finances exhausted, his credit annihilated, his artillery taken, and the reputation of his best generals vanished. He would be glad to make peace, because he is unable to continue the war.

"Prussia must at least see on which side good faith is to be met with—Frederick William, acquainted with the real projects of Austria, will be eager to abandon a league which threatens the existence of his kingdom.

"No other choice remains to Spain, but to sue for peace, or to partake the fate of Holland.

"Let the powers of Europe open their eyes; let them consider the dangers they are threatened with by Russia and England: Russia covets the sovereignty over the earth, and Albion over the seas. Both powers have adroitly received every opportunity to aggrandize themselves; they marched like giants to the proposed aim; but French valor sets bounds to their ambitious projects, else liberty would have been lost forever in Europe.

"Those bold conquerers who subjugated the different people of Europe, did not come from the northern deserts! Russia for sixty years back follows the same track: she civilized her savage tribes, divided Poland, conquered the Crimea, threatened Greece, enchained the Caucasus, frightened Constantinople, dictated laws to Persia, humbled the emperor of China, and has now enslaved the rest of Poland, in order to open a passage into Germany.

"Brave Danes and Swedes, the course of the Russian torrent is directed against you. Attilla, the scourge of mankind, appears again at the head of ferocious hordes. Your independence is lost, if you do not frustrate the sinister projects of Catharine against your countries; your interest commands you to join us in order to oppose an impenetrable dyke to that destructive torrent.

"The British government insulted first our ambassador, and accused us afterwards of having provoked the wars. They engage us with intolerance, and take up arms in favor of superstition, in order to force us to become fanatics. They speak of our ambition, and seek greedily after the dishonest diadem of Corsica, protected by a vile band of traitors. They pretend us eager for new conquests, and seize themselves on our islands, leave no part of the world undisturbed where perfidy can open them a port, or bribery procure a spot of land. They cry that we attack the independence of all nations, and they have at the same time employed every possible means in order to force Genoa, Venice and Sweden to break a wise neutrality. They have encouraged, persuaded the Poles to begin a revolution, and abandoned them with an unparalled perfidy to the vengeance of the Russian Empress.

"Wavering Spaniards! what is it you wait for? decide! do not you see haughty England plundering your colonies, giving laws to Mexico, exulting over your feebleness from the top of Gibraltar? shut your ears to the accents of truth, and appreciate the calumnies she daily heaps against us. Abandon the British to their own forces; Pitt affects a good countenance, because he is afraid of peace. Leave to France alone the care of taking vengeance on those tyrants of both hemispheres:—What is it you fear? The French people are too great, too powerful to take any advantage by perfidy.

"Our past dangers, our present victories, the necessity of fortifying ourselves against a new league, which might endanger our liberty, the right to indemnify ourselves for our multiplied losses and numerous sacrifices, obliged us to extend our frontiers, to chuse large streams, steep mountains and the ocean for boundary, in order to protect the republic before hand for many centuries, against any project of invasion on the part of our enemies.

"They pretend in vain that our government being only provisional, it cannot be expected to treat with us in a solid manner.

"Our government is the plenipotentiary appointed by the mass of the French people, to terminate the revolution and the war. Has there ever been an ambassador invested with more ample powers? Peace concluded by us must be more solid, because it will be the result of the will of all Frenchmen. Our government is the will of the nation: Justice is our strength; humanity is the basis of our principles; and our guarantee is the bravery and courage of a great people that will be free.

"Examine that government: it has recalled the prisoners, encouraged industry, revived commerce, protected the arts, made justice the order of the day, in the interior of the republic, and victory on the frontiers.

"And you dare still to doubt, whether a nation that knows how to conquer, be able to negociate."

This report was often interrupted by the most lively applauses, and was ordered to be printed.

American Occurrences.

NORFOLK, *April* 11.

The schooner Beaufort, arrived at Baltimore on Monday last from Hispaniola, she had a remarkable short passage, being only 7 days from the time she left Crooked Island until she arrived in the bason. The mate informs, that General Rigaud had landed at Arquain, with an army of 8,000 men and a formidable train of artillery, and immediately proceeded on his march against Port-au-Prince. The particulars had not transpired when the Beaufort sailed; but as the army was well supplied with every thing necessary for a vigorous attack, and the men in the best health and spirits no doubt was entertained of their success.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 14.

On Saturday last arrived in this port a boat navigated by Captain Meek and four hands, which took in a load of 105 barrels of flour at the foot of the Great Falls, from whence it proceeded down the river to the locks, constructed at the Little Falls, which were passed in the space of fifteen minutes, with the greatest security.—The locks were found to be perfectly tite, and to answer the most sanguine expectations. The captain after passing these locks, continued his route to this port, by which he has entirely removed an idea, adopted by many, that the boats constructed for the navigation of the upper river, could not stand the swells in the side water, where the river expanded, especially if any wind prevailed. On that day, particularly in the fore part of it, there was a still gale from the northward.—Upon this event the editor congratulates his fellow citizens in general, and those of this town in particular, as it is now clearly demonstrated that the products of the upper part of the country can be brought with security to their market.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 25.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Cadiz to his friend in this city, dated February 25, 1795—by a ship arrived at New York.

"Muley Soliman who is acknowledged as emperor by the northern provinces of Barbary, has lately fitted out two small xebeques to cruize in the ocean. A respectable friend in Salee assures us they have orders to intercept American vessels, but they have not yet been able to get out of the Streights on account of stormy weather. The Algerines do not venture to the northward, it is however to be hoped something will be soon done to check those pirates.

"Our friend at Salee informs us that Muley Soliman's object is to compel America to send him a consul who shall acknowledge him as the lawful sovereign, which several European powers have already done."

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant in Lisbon, dated 20th April, 1795, to his friend in this city.

"I herein enclose you extracts of letters respecting the Moors, which, should they have orders to capture American vessels, will have a tendency to raise the price of wines and fruits from Spain, &c. I have this day received a letter from Messrs. Morris and John Roberts, of Cadiz, dated 4th March, wherein they say, "Your brig Liberty sailed yesterday, and we hope will escape falling into the hands of the Moorish cruizers, which we are advised, have orders to detain all American vessels.

BOSTON,

Saturday, 18th April, 1795.

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

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Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 20th April, 1795.

To—*Nathaniel Falconer, Esquire,*
Master Warden. &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

Department of State, April 16th, 1795.

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Mr. Oswald,

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To be Sold at Private Sale.

I will sell four Tracts of Land

Carlisle and Philadelphia STAGES.

Fare of each passenger:

Sixty Dollars Reward.

TO BE SOLD.

Public Notice is hereby given

By virtue of an attachment

EPIGRAM.

THE SAVING DISPOSITION.

Commrs.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *in the Indian country, on the waters of Shannon creek, on Tuesday the 24th inst.* a grey HORSE, *about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no brands, paces, on his hind the and his upper lip is set to the near side by stumbling, when under care for the first few days; any person not improving land in that county, or any of our friends about Fort Franklin, if they happen to find him, and send him to Mr. Patrick Kelly, in Pittsburgh, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by*

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Shannon township, Allegheny county,
April 23, 1795.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 18th instant, an apprentice boy named* HUGH COOK GLASS, *about 17 years of age, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, marked with the small pox, short black hair, dark complexion, took away with him a rifle. It is expected he is gone down the river, and will pass for a gunsmith. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, without reasonable charges.*

HENRY WOLF, *Gunsmith.*
April 23, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO STILLS, *one of 144 the other of 84 gallons—They are almost new, having been run only one season. The copper is of the best quality, and the arrearages and all demands of government are satisfied. Also, two flake stands, 24 mashing tubs, singling and doubling tubs, &c. with an iron mash-kiln and malt mill. They will be sold reasonable, and the payment made convenient. Enquire of* GEORGE ADAMS, *Esq. Braddock's Field, or Mr. Wm. Wilkins, merchant, Pittsburgh.*
April 16, 1795.

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE distillers in Westmoreland county are once more requested to make immediate payment either to me in cash, or whiskey delivered in Pittsburgh, for which a generous price is given by the Inspector of the survey. Those who do not comply will not hereafter complain of being run to cost.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of
Westmoreland county.
Greensburgh, March 30, 1795.

TOOK up by Thomas Coulter in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, and is now at the house of the subscriber, a red COW, with a white spot on her flank, and her belly white; also another red COW taken up by Jacob Freeman, both her horns cut and bored, her ear cropt, her tail white about half way up, both her hind feet whited, and a large star in her forehead. They were taken up about the first of December last. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES POLLOCK.

April 16, 1795.

TOOK up by the plantation of the subscriber, living in Peter's township, Washington county, a red and white BULL, supposed to be one year old, the off ear cropt, and the near ear half cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JESSE BARCLAY.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Office at Greensburgh, April 1, 1795.

FREDERICK Bantz, Fayette; William Bard, merchant, Fayette; William Bard, esq. near Admiral's ferry, Samuel Beedle, care of the Revd. James Power; William Bowers, Fayette; William Boyd, Unity township; John Brining and Martin Hetch, Kiskeminitas; Mons. I. N. de Bocheliverre, Fayette; Abraham Boyd, Redstone.

Captain John Christy, Huntington; Edward Cook, esq. Fayette; David Cathcare, dito; William Callaghan, do. James Chadbourne, care of Capt. Lodge; Samuel Culbertson, at Col. Cook's; William Caldwell, near Greensburgh; David Campbell, Poke run; David Clark, near Admiral's; Thomas Crawford, care of the Revd. James Power; John Condon, near Dennistion's mill.

James Donelly, Derry township; widow Downing, Charles Divis, at Mr. Turnbull's.

Jesse Evans, George's creek, Fayette; Mary Elgin, Unity; William Evans, cart of Ephraim Latta.

Hugh Finley, Fayette; Samuel Finley, Laurel Hill; Charles Faran, James Foster, Loyalhannon; Leonard Fryar, care of Francis Hamilton, Fayette.

John Griffith, Mount Pleasant; Robert Gibson, Fayette; James Gibson, care of Joseph Cook, esq. Stephen Gapen, esquire, deputy surveyor; Thomas Gibson, Connel's ferry.

Arthur Hurry, care of Col. Torrence; William Hamilton, Fairfield; William Hanna, Ligonier; Hugh Henderson, care of W. Jack, esq. John Harkness, Franklin; Robert Huey, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; John Hindman, Beaver run; John Hume, care of Joseph Cook, esq. Noble Hunter, care of John Gillespie; Lieut. Henderson, Edward Harkins, store-keeper, Wallace's fort.

Benjamin Jones, George's creek, Fayette; Andrew Irwin, Ligonier; Robert Irwin, care of James Fisher; Benjamin Jack.

Robert Legate, near Conemaugh; James Lawson, Sawickly; Andrew Larimore, Unity.

Isaac Moorland, care of William Findley, esq. Andrew M'Bride, Huntington; Hugh M'Gee, in M'Grew's settlement; Charles M'Kee, Fayette; Robert M'Closkey, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, esq. Mrs Maclean, care of William Findley, esquire; Neal M'Bride, at Mr. Turnbull's works; Elizabeth Magill, Loyalhannon; J. M'Casky, Budd's ferry; John Magrew, Ann Moorhead, care of Capt. Lodge; Samuel Mahaffy, care of Mr. Dennistion; Robert M'Conaghee, near Conemaugh river; John Marlha, Long run; William M'Flinn, schoolmaster, Pine run; David M'Kee, care of Robert M'Kee; John Millegan distiller; John Miller, near Hannastown; John M'Clelland, Uriah Matson, Daniel M'Heister, care of John Baird, esq. Ensign John M'Clenachan, camp at M'Farlane's; James M'Cutcheon, care of the Revd. Samuel Porter.

Rebecca Nichols, Unity; James Nesbit, at John Nesbit's; Robert Nox, Sam. Nelson, Conemaugh.

Arthur O'Hara, Joseph Odell, millwright.

John Patterson, late of Fayette; Charles Pollock, Loyalhannon; John Probst, merchant.

James Reay, Hugh Ross, London Grove; James Rankin, Fayette; John Ray, Salem; William Riddle, care of William Jack, esq. Christopher Rodebaugh; David Ryall, house carpenter, near Bude's.

Peter Snider, Fairfield; Martha Smith, Beaver run; Robert Sproul.

William Turnbull, esq. Robert Thompson, at Hay's ferry; Enoch Trench, Capt. Moore's company; Col. Joseph Torrence, Fayette; Pat. Tiernan, innkeeper, Brownsville.

Samuel Wallace, Loyalhannon; Samuel Waddell, care of Mr. James Lawson; James Withrow, care of John Guthrie, esquire; Samuel Weagley, waggon conductor; James Williams, William White, Black Lick; Miss Ann Warnock, Laurell Hill; James Williamson, care of Ebenezer Brady, esq. John Willis, South Huntington; John Wright, esq. Rostraver; Christian Werman, Beelzontown; Robert White, Loyalhannon; Matthew Wiley, Redstone, Fayette.

N. B. To prevent disappointment and unnecessary trouble, all persons wanting letters or newspapers are requested to call for the same between the hours of nine A. M. and one P. M. and three and five P. M. on Thursday's, Friday's and Saturday's in each week respectively. If the post returns after these hours on Saturday, attendance will be given on Monday following.

All persons in arrears for postage one year or upwards are requested to discharge the same, and in future half a year's postage on newspapers in advance will be required.

THIS is to forewarn all persons, from taking an assignment on a note which I gave to John Rolands for the sum of twenty-nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first day of November, 1795. The note was given about the first of March, in a consideration of a Horse that proves unsound. There is a credit on the note for six pounds twelve shillings and six pence the same day the note was given.

JAMES WILSON.

Ohio county, April 4, 1795.

whiskey will be taken in payment, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to Lewis Bond, Pittsburgh, or John Spear, Mouth of Yough.

Pitts. April 2, 1795.

Nankeens, jeans, fustians, Irish Linens, &c. and a variety of Saddles and Bridles neatly finished, for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1795.

A tract of land will be sold by the subscribers situate on the Monongahela river, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, and two from Elizabeth town, containing 300 acres, 50 of which are cleared, and 10 in meadow, a good two story dwelling house, still house, and several other out houses in good repair, and a sufficient stream of water for a mill running through the land. For particulars apply to the subscribers at Craig's ferry opposite Pittsburgh.

All those indebted to the estate of Alexander Craig, deceased, are once more requested to make payment to the subscribers, and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to present them properly attested, before the first of May next.

[SARAH CRAIG,
CHARLES CRAIG,] Administrs.

FOR SALE,

That noted and well established place known by the name of Parkinson's Ferry. For terms apply to the owner living on the premises.

JOSEPH PARKISON.

March 18, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

A plantation situated on Loyalhaning creek, about 7 miles from Greensburgh, to which there is a public road, with a Grist Mill and Saw mill, in a well settled part of Westmoreland County, containing about six hundred acres, of which about 140 acres cleared, twenty acres thereof in meadow, having four dwelling houses two thriving young orchards three still houses, one of stone and appurtenances. Any person wishing to purchase will view the premises, and apply to the owner, who will give an indisputable title.

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 28, 1795.

The famous Horse
Young Valient,

WILL cover mares this season, week about, at the subscriber's stable on the point above the mouth of Yough, and at the stable of Joseph Byerly, in Westmoreland county, on the Glade road, one mile from John Dunning's tavern; he will stand the first week in April at the subscriber's, and the second week at Byerly's; and so alternately during the season. The price for the season is eighteen shillings and one bushel of oats, for insuring a colt thirty shillings and one bushel of oats; wheat will be taken in payment at 4s. and rye at 3s. per bushel, if delivered on or before the first of October next at Walthour's, Lutzenhiser's, Cavot's or Plumer's mill, or at the mouth of Yough.

Valient is full 15 hands high, and well made in proportion, a dark bay, rising 6 years old, both fore feet white, fit for saddle or draft. He stood last year in Fallowfield township, Washington county, and some of his colts have been sold there for thirty pounds when ten months old.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

March 23, 1795.

THE [illegible]
dered and [illegible]
the New [illegible]
for prompt [illegible]
ground rent [illegible]
according to [illegible]
ment—that [illegible]
the purchaser [illegible]
those who may [illegible]
the remaining [illegible]
payment of the [illegible]
lars at the expiration
the drawing of [illegible]
relinquish his claim
rent of one dollar [illegible]
neighbours may be [illegible]
ple of their [illegible]
well as himself, [illegible]
tion as the [illegible]
Gazette of the [illegible]
same time with [illegible]
writer and the [illegible]
pose of his property [illegible]
manner he pleases.

March 26, 1795.

WILLIAM [illegible]

In the tone [illegible]

HAS just received [illegible]
ment of Groceries, [illegible]
Stationary, &c. which [illegible]
the lowest terms for [illegible]
of country produce.

And as he has waited [illegible]
mon patience for those [illegible]
long indebted to him, [illegible]
notice, that unless they [illegible]
up their accounts before [illegible]
of March next, he will [illegible]
disagreeable necessity of [illegible]
into other hands for [illegible]
collection.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, [illegible]

N. B. Those indebted to [illegible]
Watson and Co. and who [illegible]
tle with Andrew Watson [illegible]
Semple before the above [illegible]
time, may expect their [illegible]
be put into suit.

SUBSCRIBER living in Allegheny [illegible]
Versailles township, a [illegible]
year old last spring, [illegible]
and strawberry roan colour, [illegible]
foot white, a blaze in [illegible]
light made, a natural [illegible]
ever takes up said colt, [illegible]
him to John Dunning, [illegible]
land county, Huntingdon [illegible]
or to the subscriber, shall [illegible]
Dollars Reward, and [illegible]
ges. WILLIAM [illegible]

March 16, 1795.

Five Dollars [illegible]

RANAWAY from the [illegible]
living in Bedford [illegible]
ford township, an [illegible]
ed JAMES SHANNON, [illegible]
of age, 5 feet 11 [illegible]
face, short dark hair, [illegible]
he went away, a sailor's [illegible]
alls of striped cloth, [illegible]
a set of shoemaker's [illegible]
maker by trade. [illegible]
said fellow and [illegible]
jail so that his master [illegible]
again, shall have [illegible]
paid by GEORGE [illegible]

February 14, [illegible]

A good Distiller [illegible]
Four Rounds [illegible]
per month [illegible]
any one well [illegible]
Wm. [illegible]
Co[illegible]